WASHINGTON.

Instructions to Our New Paraguayan Minister.

Vigorous Measures to be Inaugurated.

Important Decisions of the Internal Revenue Commissioner.

The Question of Color in the Congregational Church.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1869. Vigorous Measures Inaugurated with Para-

It is said, on what seems to be good authority, that immediately after receiving Minister Wash-burn's report of the recent transactions in Paraguay, decisive and effective instructions were given to our new Minister, General McMahon, and also to Rear Admiral Davis, to proceed with an adequate naval force to Ascunion to vindicate the national honor and redress the wrongs said to have been committed sident Lopez on American citizens,

The President at the National Theatre. resident Johnson is becoming fond of going about re publicly as his term draws to a close. Every vening he takes a drive out towards the Soldiers ie, and the other day he surprised everybody by ing in a walk on Pennsylvania avenue. night he is at the National theatre, and so is Secreary Seward. The President was heartily received by the audience. When he entered the corridor the audience gave him by taking off his hat, and after he reached the private box prepared for him he was again greeted with loud applause and compelled to stand and bow his thanks for the compliment. He is accompanied by two of his little grandchildren.

ppointment of Supervisors—Their Salaries The following appointments for Supervisors were nade to-day:—Delos P. Southworth, for the Eastern Southern and Eastern Judicial district of New York: J. M. Barbour for the district of Massachusetts. These appointments complete those for the districts that have been made. The remaining districts are New Jersey, with California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, comprising another; Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, a third, and the three districts remaining that have not yet been apportioned. Wisconsin is among them. James J. Green was rejected for California, Nevada and Utah. Of those who have been apdinted the salaries have been fixed at \$2,500, with the exceptions of Mr Marr, at St. Louis, who receives \$3,000; Mr. Noah, at Nashville, Tenn., \$3,000; Mr Saffold, at Montgomery, Ala., \$3,000; Mr. Barbour, at Boston, \$3,000; Mr. Fulton, at Baltimore, \$3,000, and Mr. Dutcher, at New York, \$3,000. The one to be appointed at San Francisco will also receive

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a distiller or brewer, who has paid his special a wholesale liquor dealer for selling only distilled spirits or mait liquors of his own production at the place of manufacture in the original casks or packages in which they are placed for the purpose of lixing stamps; but the exemption does not extern and apply to commission merchants or agents to whom he consigns his products for sale. On the first quantity in wine and proof gallons contained in each cask is to be ascertained, reported by the gauger and placed in a warehouse. When they are withdrawn from the distillery warehouse the tax should be collected only upon the quantity withdrawn, as shown by the gauge and proof at the time of the withdrawal. The leakage with the regulations in series three, number nine. In any case where it appears the loss while in a e exceeds one per cent per month satisfac tory evidence of the actual loss must be presente the Commissioner of Internal Revenue before edit can be taken for the same on bonded account. If the actual loss on spirits remaining in a ware eling previously acted upon by the Commissioner.

A distiller of brandy from apples, peaches or grapes exclusively is subject to the per diem capacity tax imposed by section thirteen of the act of July 20, 1868, until the distillery is closed for the season, except for those days he proves to the satisfaction of the assessor the distillery was not in operation. No special tax should be required of the distiller of brandy from apples, peaches and grapes exclusively for carrying on business since July 20, 1868.

Section sixty two of the act of July, 1868, requires

the wooden packages in which manufactured tobacco is put up shall have printed or manufactured thereof the manufacturer's name and place of manufacture registered number of the manufactory and the gross weight of tobacco in each package. This printing pinte or brush, and in some other manner by which the letters shall be legibly and permanently imtice presented by section 68 are in addition all other requirements of the act and consequently tion 62. The one cannot be substituted by the other

Internal Revenue Appointments.

The following internal revenue appointment

The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—Alexander McConnell, Charles F.
Thiele, Louis Smithwright, Eighteenth district of Ohlo; William M. Allison, Twenty-fourth district of Pennsylvania; William Mosser, Sixth district of Kentucky; Thomas Crosby, First district of Connecticut; B. A. McGaity, R. S. Lynch, Twenty-second district of Pennsylvania; Robert Gaw, Hugo Schaner, Chas. Fair, Lawrence Bromgon, John F. Stanton, Fourth district of Pennsylvania.

Gaugers—Charles H. Evans, Fourth district of lowa; S. F. Townsend, T. A. Rentz, Second district of Minnesota; Wm. H. Mansfield, First district of Pennsylvania.

How a Troublesome Officer Came to Resign.
Every week or two the public has been told something in relation to the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, presided over by Mr. S. M. Clarke, and it has so happened that these statements have been somewhat conflicting, which is principally owing to the fact that even the leading officers of the Treasury were in a mist in regard to the affairs of the Printing division, and the Secretary himself did not seem to know how to make up his mind to define the status of the wily superintendent. It will be remem bered that nearly a year ago rumors were in circula tion stating that there was something about this division of the Treasury that needed investigation, and a committee of experts was appointed by the Secretary to make an examination. After several weeks spent in the work a fragment of the report was permitted to reach the public, announcing to be in a healthy condition. Notwithstanding this report rumors continued to get abroad charging that all was not right in the Printing division yet. examination, and Mr. Clarke joined in the request, Becretary McCulloch then designated three officers, heads of bureaus, to make the investigation and re-port to him. These officers were the Register, the First Comptroller and the First Auditor. On the plea that the work of examination would occupy too much of their time and thus prevent their attending properly to their own duties, these officers each appointed deputies to do the work. The deputies appointed were Mr. Craikshauk, of the First Comptroller's office; Mr. Preston, of the First Amiltor's office, and Mr. Graham, of the Register's omce. The Secretary then designated George McCartee, Superintendent of the Treasury Building, to ald and assist the committee in their labors. This committee were given possession of the keys of the

safes and all the rooms in which property repre money was kept and a man was stationed as a watchman in each room, with orders not to permit Mr. Clarke or any of his men to touch any of the property under their charge. In the course of two or three weeks the committee finished their labors and presented their reports to the heads of their respective bureaus, who approved it and sent it to the Secretary. There it was effectually buried, and has not been seen by any other persons has not been seen by any other persons than those who prepared it. From the fact that one of the committee, who from the start assumed the leadership in the investigation, and who unanimously elected himself chairman thereof, manifested a strong disposition to take man thereof, manifested a strong disposition to take for granted the perfect regularity and uprightness of Mr. Clarke's management, it is inferred that the report gave the superintendent and his division a thorough whitewashing, and the additional fact that one or two members of the committee who showed signs of dissenting from the views of the soi-disant chairman had not half a chance afforded them to express their views, tends to confirm that inference. The chairman of the committee as soon as the investigation was over, and without deeming it necessary to know what the Secretary thought of the report, decided to surrender to Mr. Clarke the keys of his division, but having received an order from Mr. McCulloch he turned them over to Mr. McCartee, who had been appointed Acting Superintendent of the Printing division during the absence of Mr. Clarke. Then it was discovered that a leave of absence had been granted to Clarke for an indefinite period. A short time previous the granting of the leave of absence Clarke had tendered his resignation to the Secretary, but took special pains to let him know that he did not want it accepted. Of course it was not accepted-a least it remained on file for some time-and Clarke he received his unlimited leave of absence he withdrew his letter of resignation and went away on his vacation still Supernatendent of the Printing Division. Clarke was gone but a week or two when he returned and passed in and out of the rooms of the printing division at his pleasure. On several occasions he gave directions about the work then going on, and once he was summoned Mr. McCulloch, who gave him instructions in regard to the printing of some bonds. Seeing ment of the division, the acting Superinten dent waited on the Secretary and inquired whether Clarke was to be permitted access to the rooms of the printing division. The Secretary re-plied that he should have perfect liberty to come and go as he pleased. This was the condition of affairs up to last week, when Senator Edmunds, chairman of the Retrenchment Committee, arrived to commence the investigation of the division. Learning that Mr. Clarke still held the position of Superintendent he, as previously stated, addressed a letter to Secretary McCulloch, informing him that a leave of absence granted to Mr. Clarke was permitted to have access to the division there could be no certainty of ascertaining the real state of affairs, and demanding that he should be removed entirely. This the Secretary did not seem disposed to comply with. He sent a message to Mr. Clarke, however, stating that Clarke knew the Secretary was his friend, that he would do all in his power to aid him, but that he, Clarke, mus stay away from the printing division during the progress of the investigation. Senator Edmunds was not satisfied with this arrangement, and still in-sisted that Clarke must be severed from the division altogether. The Secretary was evidently cornered. He had promised the Retrenchment Com-mittee long ago that Clarke should be removed, and he had failed to fulfil that promise. The result was, that a long letter was written by the Secretary accepting Clarke's resignation, which it will be remembered was withdrawn, and assuring Clarke of remembered was withdrawn, and assuring Clarke of his continued regard for him and his sincere regret that he was compelled to take this step; that he had no doubt whatever that when the Congressional committee had completed their labors they would cordially recommend his reinstatement. This letter of acceptance was prepared on Saturday last, but a few hours after the message sent by the Secretary to Clarke requesting him to stay away from the division predicts. division pending the investigation, and was transmitted to Mr. Clarke by one of was transmitted to Mr. Clarke by one of the officers of the Treasury. Clarke had gone to Bal-timore, however, and did not return to this city until Monday last. Then the Secretary's letter was placed in his hands. He read it with great consternation, and then asked, "Do you know the contents of this letter?" The gentleman acknowledged that he did. "Why, this is my discharge! Accept my resignation! My resignation is not on file! It is a discharge! Sub sequently Mr. Clarke visited the Printing Division and called on Mr. McCartee. He seemed greatly exercised about the manner in the intelligence and requested Mr. McCartee to com-municate it to them and he would leave without seeing them. He afterwards changed his mind, passed around to all the heads of rooms and inthe reign of Spencer M. Clarke over the printing of government bonds, certificates, stamps and currency. Senator Edmunds was engaged to-day in looking through the rooms of the division and making preliminary examination of books and records. He expected Messrs. Buckster and Making of the division and making preliminary examination.

previously refused, and the conversion of a \$1,000 seven-thirty bond into a five-twenty in August last, when the same bond had been rejected before as a counterfeit—an account of which appeared in the HEBALD at the time. peared in the HERALD at the time.

Another point which it is said will occupy the attention of the Retrenchment Committee in their investigations will be the alleged discoveries of a certain bank note director, who went to the redemption office in disguise and thus obtained a view of some of the notes pronounced counterfeit. While making his examination some one attached to the Printing Bureau recognized the Director, and, in an undertone, said:—"See here; d you know who that is?" ."No," was the answer you know who that is?" "No," was the answer.
"Why, that is a bank note man. It will never do to
let him look over those notes," Accordingly the
ometal thus informed went up to the bank note director and, saying, "You can't look over
those notes, sir," took the notes away and
refused to allow a further inspection. The refused to allow a further inspection. The director withdrew from the onice and subsequently declared that the result of his examinations was to declared that the result of his examinations was to convince him that the notes pronounced counterfeit were perfectly genuine. This is a very serious point, and if not merely an exaggeration—and I have no reason to think it is other than strictly true, so far

lew and Halsey, of the committee, to-day, but they failed to arrive. Mr. Edmunds will prosecute the investigation alone until the other members join him. The Retrenchment Committee intend to investigate the facts in relation to the

duplicate \$500 gold note which was redeemed by the Treasury after it had bee

reason to think it is other than strictly true, so far as the statement of the bank note official is concerned, may lead to further and Important developments. Grant on Horse and Peace—An Ex-Confederate Makes a Slight Mistake.

While General Grant was here after his return from Galena lately a gentleman not long in the city happened to pass by the stables of the President elect, and having a curiosity to look in, faced towards the place and entered. A plain looking little man in his shirt sleeves was sitting on an inverted water backet, quietly smoking a cityar. To this water bucket, quietly smoking a cigar. To thi plain little man went the inquisitive gentleman.

"Good day to you," said the gentleman.
"Good day," responded the plain little smoker.
"This Grant's stable ?"

"Any objection to looking at Hiram Ulysses' horse

"Heard so much about the General's fast beasts that I thought I would like to view them. By Jovel that is a line animal, and no mistake (looking at one of them). Grant is very fond of his horses isn't

little smoker, with an unaccountable twinkle in his eye.
"Rather drive a fast team any day than get sere

aded, I suppose, or hold a Cabinet?"
"That's rather a broad question," replied the little

man, with another curious twinkle.

Something in the twinkle disconcerted the que

tioner just at this juncture and prompted him to

"No occasion to beg pardon at all," answered the

This reass red the curious gentleman, who red d his questioning, while he kept eyeing the

"How does Grant take his election now? Does h really take it so coolly as the newspapers say? I have never seen him, you know, and know nothing

"Well, yes; the newspapers are about right there anyhow. The General does take the election about the same as anything else," said the little man.

"Well, now, he must be a wonderful fellow. By Jove! sir, the man who can bear every honor so saily and cools as Grant must be something above.

easily and coolly as Grant must be something above the rest of mankind." "Did you ever see Grant's likeness?" dryly asked

"Oh, yes; of course. The say he's uglier than the prints make him. I suppose you know him well now. He talks to you, of course, a great deal about his horses, and I wouldn't wonder if he told you a good deal more than most people about him."

"Well, I am supposed to know a good deal about Grant's that's a fact. You say you have seen Grant's histories, and that people say he is notice than his

likeness, and that people say he is uglier than his pictures. Now, what do you think? Do I look any-

thing like his pictures for A flood of light overwhelmed the curious gentle-man in an instant. The little man in shirt sleeves and smoking was Grant himself! What a mistake A number of apologies escaped from the gentle man. He was sorry to have made such a mist very sorry. He himself had been on the Confeder ate side fighting against Grant and was still more pertinent had he known he was conversing with Grant himself. . . .

"My dear sir," said Grant, "no apology is sary; glad to see you. Whether you were a Confederate or a Union man makes no difference now. That is all over, you know, and should be forgotten The sooner the distinction is ignored the sooner we will have peace. I will be giad to see you again, sir.

"Good day, General," and the curious gentleman withdrew, cogitating on Grant's "Let us have peace." The Movement Against Commissioner Bar-

nard. From the best information that can be obtained here it appears that the movement against the Com-missioner of Education is instigated entirely by parties who desire the position for themselves or who have been discharged from positions inder Mr. Barnard on account of inefficiency. This s certainly the fact in the case of the party mainly nstrumental in having charges preferred against Mr. Barnard. The person referred to is a foreigner who received the greatest kindness from Mr. Barnard, and who was dismissed from a clerkship in the department on account of general unfitness and inefficiency. To spite Mr. Bar-nard he has sedulously labored to procure his removal from a position which he has filled with no little credit. The statement that Commissioner Barnard has extravagantly expended the funds of his lepartment is the most barefaced charge of all. So far from being true, it appears Mr. Barnard has laid out \$900 of his own money, which has never been charged against the government. It is not thought the President will give the slightest consideration to

Important Treasury Circular.
The Treasurer of the United States has addresse

The Treasurer of the United States has addressed the following circular to Assistant Treasurers and de signated depositaries of the United States:—

TREASURY DEFARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, NOV. 13, 1868.

SIR—You will please select from the United States legal tender notes that you may have on hand on the receipt of this and from those that you may receive at any time thereafter all notes which are mulated, and, in your opinion, so much soiled, defaced or worn as to be unfit for circulation; also all notes of the denomination of fifty dollars. It is the desire of the Department, as these have been successfully counterfeited, to withdraw all of this denomination from circulation.

You will also retain all notes issued under the acts of February 25, 1862, and July 11, 1862, known as the convertible issue of legal tenders, or those bearing upon their back the legand of which the following is an extract:—"And is exchangeable for United States six per cent twenty year bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after live years." It is desirable to withdraw these notes as specify as the pleasure of the United States after live years." It is desirable to withdraw these notes as specify as the following clause for them, although the time allowed for such conversion has long since expired, as the following clause from section three of the act approved March 3, 1863, will show:—

And the holders of United States notes issued under and by virtue of said acts shall present the same for bonds, as therein

And the holders of United States notes issued under and by virtue of said acts shall present the same for bonds, as therein provided, on or before the 1st of July, 1865, and thereafter the right to exchange shall cease and determine.

You will then please hold all the notes mentioned and advise me of the amount, that the same may be transferred here for redemption and now notes. transferred need for recompation and new more issued in lieu thereof, or you may at any time rem them in sums of \$1,000 or any multiple of that su through Adams Express Company or any exprecompany connecting with that company, at government expense, in the same manner as mutilate fractional currency is now forwarded to this office. All such remittances may be charged to this officing account as a transfer of funds, or you may receive at your option a check on New York, Bostor Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, or ne notes of such denominations as you may designate will be transmitted to you in exchange by Adam Express, free of charge.

Treasurer of the United States.

The Contested Election Case-Soldiers Not

The Contested Election Case—Soldiers Not Entitled to Vote in the District.

To-day the contested election case arising under the municipal election last June was decided by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The petitioner was elected Assessor by twenty-four majority, but the Court said it appeared, from uncontrovertible proofs, that eighty-five soldiers were registered and voted, with no other residence in the precinct where they voted than the stay of a soldier under the command of a superior. All but one under the command of a superior. All but one voted for the petitioner. This military vote was in part and as a whole a flagrant fraud upon the citizens of the ward and of the city of Washington, made up, as it was, from the ballots of men who never had a legal residence in the city or in a ward, and who, by reason of their military occupation, could not acquire such residence. The views were concurred in by Judges Cartter, Fisher and

Judge Olin delivered a dissenting opinion, which he said that he believed the judges of regis-tration had acted conscientiously, and their judgment as to who were entitled to vote was

The petition was dismissed, with costs. This opinion decides other cases.

opinion decides other cases.

The Difficulty in the Congregational Church.

The ex parte Council of the First Congregational Church of this city attracts much attention. Church of this city attracts much attention. Various ministers of that persuasion are here from various cities to adjust the difference between the majority and minority of that Church. The former protest that an ex parte Council cannot be held until a mutual Council has been refused. Rev. Dr. Boynton made a statement that the ties of the Church were never stronger than they now are and its socia communion never more satisfactory. He defended himself from all the charges against him preferred by the minority, producing a statement signed by over 100 members declaring positively that the grave difficulties in the Church have not been in any wise occasioned by their pastor; on the contrary, these difficulties have been originated and kept up by the determined efforts of the minority, by whom this ex parte council has been called; and that the peace and harmony of the Church has not been disturbed nor the life of its organization enterthing. the Sacrament Boynton made a few statements it regard to the existing difficulties in the church, with an evident intention of securing peace and harmony an evident intention of securing peace and harmony, and preparing way for any persons who had misunderstood his views and position to be reconciled to him. He was interrupted by General O. O. Howard, who made a speech containing charges against Boynton which inflamed and irritated the other dissatisfied members.

The gentleman who read the minority report said the pastor had made sundry charges against General Howard; among others, that he was an amalgament.

Howard; among others, that he was an amaigama-tionist. He did know the pastor had been very active in circulating reports against General firm and his usefulness as a Christian was unimpaired. Some time ago Dr. Boynton preached

sermon on the subject of colored people entering the Church, just at the time when a number of colored children were introduced, a noticeable feature of which was that there was not a word in it to encour age the intermingling of the colored with white children in school. In regard to amalgamation, Dr. Boynton had declared himself opposed to it, but there were two parties in favor of it. It was ascertained there was a strong feeling in the church against the colored people coming into the church, and the sermon alluded to tailled with the views of parties entertaining such hostility to the attachment of the same race with the church. An other reason why the minority wished the ren of the pastor was that his views were not const with the genius, spirit and purposes of the church organization. The minority maintain the peace of the church, while the pastor had persistently op-posed them. There were about seventy persons in the church opposed to the course of the paster and who thought some reformation was necessary. Of who tabugat some reformation was necessary. Of 250 members of the church about seventy are in favor of dissolving its pastoral relations. The Council pro-ceeded to the examination of witnesses on each charge, and General Howard was the first witness called to the stand.

Secretary Schofield has returned to Washington Secretary Seward's speech, made at Auburn just before the Presidential election, has been hand-somely bound in pamphlet form, revised by himself, with the title, "The Issues of the Hour."

GENERAL GRANT ON UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE-HIS CABINET. Speculations of a Democratic Correspondent Based on Radical Information.

Based on Radical Information.

[Washington (Nov. 18) correspondence of the Boston Post.]

A distinguished radical Senator who arrived in this city last evening says that the idea now becoming so prevalent of General Grant's conservative views will prove delusive. He bases this declaration upon his knowledge of Grant's political ratin as derived directly from the General immediately after his nomination by the Chicago Convention. Among other things he says that Grant emphatically declared to him a full endorsement of negro suffrage, enforced, if necessary, by Congressional action. In a protracted conversation on the subject between the General and a number of radical Congressmen he said he had been at one time opposed to extending the right of franchise to freedmen, but that his views had undergone a radical change on that question, and that he now regarded it as essentially necessary for the protection of the negroes that they should be armed with the ballot. This Senator further says that during the latter portion of the last session of Congress Grant was in the lead on all radical measures, and favored the most radical method of executing the several reconstruction acts. Hence he laughs at the idea that Grant's maugural will lay out a conservative policy for his administration—unless an administration of the laws, as enacted and under-

THE TREASURY RING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1868. The Herald's exposures of the Treasury ring's efforts to get Secretary McCulloch into a position avorable to a continuance in the department another four years have drawn from that functionary the agonizing declaration that our candidate he "cannot be" and the pleasing assurance that he will not remain Secretary of the Treasury one day after the 4th of next March. He might, however, like the great American decliner, reconsider his praiseworthy determination if the place were once offered him There is little danger of such a dreadful contingency, however; but there is great danger that some member, creature, or tool of the Treasury ring will be quietly smuggled into the place. There was some talk here a few months since of the establishment of a great American banking house in London, with Mr. McCulloch at the head, provided certain matters then in adjustment turned out satisfactory-not to put too fine a point upon it, if the Funding bill could be got through in a snape that would give the new House a job. The bill failed, but the ring are in hopes of getting it through before new year in a "atlisfactory shape," so that it is possible the Secretary may find most excellent pickings outside the department. If, therefore, he is not previously impeached it is safe to say he will retire on the 4th of March next, to make room, it is to be hoped, for a far more worthy man. One thing is quite certain—the pawabrokers' policy inauguis quite certain—the pawabrokers' policy inaugu-rated by our present Secretary and sustained by the Treasury ring, in and out of Congress, can scarcely survive another four years. The people must break up the whiskey and Treasury rings or those power-ful organizations will break up the Union. There is no choice in the matter. The rings or the govern-ment must be broken up, which it is for the people to determine, through their representatives in Con-gress.

ment must be broken up, which it is for the people to determine, through their representatives in Congress.

There is a fact, or rather a series of facts, that cannot too often be impressed upon the public inind. The Treasury ring, now that the republican party is in power, constantly seek, through the agency of their paid organs and servile satellites to fix the stigma of copperheadism upon any daring republican who in any way ofters opposition to their nefarious schemes for plundering the people's Treasury. It matters not how thoroughly sound a member may be on the regular radical issues or how-greaths majority; the instant he raises his voice in Congress against any ring scheme of plunder, that instant his renomination and re-election are in danger; and it is a boid man who, in addition to the regular party opposition, cares to provoke the irregular and deadly opposition of the Treasury ring insten his own party lines. In proof of this I need but to cate the cases of Messrs. Thaddeus Stevens and William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania: Amasa Cobb, of Wisconsin; B. F. Butier, of Massachusetts; F. A. Pike, of Maine; J. J. Gravely, of Missouri; H. P. H. Bromwell and Jehu Baker, of Illinois, and many other radicals whose names do not occur at this minute.

A radical paper of the ring school, in Scranton Pa., came out strongly in opposition to the renomination of poor Old Thad Stevens, solely because he opposed on general principles all schemes for depreciating the value of labor and all real and personal property in the United States fifty per cent or so, in order that a few note shavers, bondholders, contractors and national banks might double their money over and over again, even to the extent of getting one-half per cent per day interest-equal to one hundred and eighty per cent per annum—on money loaned; the highest rate of interest ever paid on the face of the earth. Death alone prevented further opposition.

one hundred and eighty per cent per annum—on money loaned; the highest rate of inverest ever paid on the face of the earth. Death alone prevented further opposition.

General Butler's case was another of the same sort. The whiskey and Treasury rings put forth every possible effort to defeas him, but in that one instance in vain. Mr. Kelley was too strong to fight openly and has been re-elected without other than regular party opposition. Mr. Cobb, it is said, has "recanted," whatever that may mean in rung parlance. Messrs. Pike, Gravely, Bromwell and Baker were defeated, not by legitimate party opposition, but by Treasury ring intrigue inside their own party lines, solely because they stood up for the interests of the people and against the ring's numerous schemes for robbing them.

One of the favorite operations of the Treasury ring is the secret manipulation of bonds on government account, through commission brokers. The Secretary of the Treasury secretly transiers a large amount of bonds to a favorite broker, who offers them to the public in exchange for others bearing a lower rate of interest, or in some way less desirable, and charges a fat commission on the transaction, which he is pleased to term "negotiations" or "sales," but which really is merely handing one class of security over a counter and taking back another—amere clerical duty which, if necessary at all, should be performed by the clerks at the department. Previous to the 23d of April last the amount paid as commissions on these thimble-rig transactions was \$7,007,447. It must by this time be over \$8,000,000 for commissions alone, besides which the profits on the use of deposits, early information, &c., cannot be less than twice as much more, or \$25,000,000, on mere bond manipulations alone.

In the House debates of February 20 General Logan proved that, for the conversion of \$8,141,600 government securities over a counter and taking back a similar amount of another class.

It yet remains to be seen whether the Treasury ring will control the do

Fire Insurance Losses.—The following losses were sustained by Eastern companies by the recent burning of the stores of Skinner, Neale & Co., Westerman and Meier & Co., in St. Louis:—Home, of New York, \$10,000; Liverpool and London, \$30,000; Excelsior, New York, \$5,000; International, New York, \$5,000; International, New York, \$5,000; Springdield, Mass., \$7,500; Putnam, Hartford, \$5,000; Springdield, Mass., \$7,500; Lorillard, New York, \$10,000; Girard, Philadelphia, \$5,000; Merchantes, Hartford, \$5,000; Fulton, New derchante, \$10,000; Girard, \$5,000; Phoenix, Brooklyn, \$5,000; Phoenix, Brooklyn, \$1,000; Pacific 0,000; Phoenix, Hartford, \$5, York, \$5,000, Martord, \$5,

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Woman Saffrage Convention in Bo

The philosophers who are assembled in this city for the purpose of agitating the question of female suffrage are evidently determined and serious in their deliberations. Their cause is unquestionably gaining ground; for it has been noticeable at this onvention that there are many active workers in the movement who have heretofore kept aloof from the measure, and not a few have arrayed themselves in its behalf who were only a few years ago among alf who were only a few years ago am its most violent opponents. The old anti-slavery and negro sufrage agitators of course occupy front seats, and there is also a liberal sprinkling of Spiritualists, Fourierites and free religionists, all of whom have the merits of perseverance and industry, if not

The gathering at the opening of the proceeding this morning was larger than at any time during the first day, and the deliberations and speakers were generally more interesting. Dr. Cornell, a time-honored advocate of female suffrage, was the first speaker. He referred to what had been said yesterday about excluding women from colleges, and congratulated the convention that there was an exception in the case of the Michigan University. He believed that other institutions would soon come to their senses, and also that the various medical faculties would soon yield to the popular demand, and recognize women as entitled to the same rights in

Rev. Mr. Clarke, the presiding officer, referred to the growing custom of having boys and girls educated in separate schools, and said that one reason urged for this was that the sexes would fall in love with each other, and a multitude of elopements would be the result. This idea, he said, was wrong, for when boys and girls came together to study their minds were too much occupied to indulge in much love-making, and he hoped there would soon be a reform in the system of educating the sexes separately, and if women obtained the right of suffrage he had no doubt there would be.

Rev. Charles F. Barnard, of Boston, then expatlated at some length upon the intelligence of woman and her capacity to govern and participate in the councils of the nation. He hoped God would bless the movement, for when it was crowned with suc cess the whole hemisphere would be improved. The irrepressible and eloquent Fred Douglass was next brought forward. He had come, he said, as a

next brought forward. He had come, he said, as a carpet-beggar, but his presence was in accordance with the constitution of the United States. He felt that he owed adebt to the women of this country for the freedom which he now enjoyed, and particularly was he gratified to the women composing the old Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and now that they had undertaken to enlarge their own liberty he felt that he could not refrain from saying "Amen" to the good work. Human rights seemed to him to be a modern idea, and if the rights are to extend to the whole human family woman must have the right of suffrage, and he held that she must have the right of suffrage, and he held that she must have the fit he government would be consistent with itself and be actually a republican government. He did not by appearing in this convention admit that the rights of the colored race were secured; but he would say that the rights of both are in consonance with each other. Suffrage for the negro, however, he regarded as the most important of the two, for it was life or death with the race, and if they did not secure it they would be entirely exterminated. The vote of woman, though, he regarded as necessary to purify society and the government and make them what they should be; also to advance education and promote civilization. There was no good reason that he could see why women should not vote upon all the public measures in which men are interested, and when that time comes, and it is surely coming, riots and drunkenness at the ballot box will be unknown. Vice and virtue will confront each other and virtue will triumph. He closed by wishing the whole measure God speed, for he recognized in the movement the millennial glories of a glorious truth and era, and he wanted to be with it.

Miss Lacy Stone followed Mr. Douglass briefly in approval of his views, after which baniel Pratt, the great American travelier, made an attempt to present a memorial, which he claimed would be worth a thousand billion dollars to the American gove carpet-beggar, but his presence was in accordance

When all human beings are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights of life, liberty and property, and whereas "to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," therefore,
Resolved, That suffrage is an inherent right of every American estitene, without distinction of sex.
Resolved, That our existing governments—both faste and national—will be anti-republican in form and anti-democratic in fact so long as one-half of the people are unjustly excluded from the polic eratice in face so long as one-half of the people are unjustive excluded from the polls.

Resolved, That the injustice everywhere indicated by the law upon woman—as mother, wife and widow—is the inevitable consequence of class legislation; that, as the rich cannot be trusted to make laws for the poor, nor the white for the black, so men cannot be safely trusted to make

upon the same terms and qualifications as are presented in the control of societies throughout the New England States and also the petitioning of the State Legisland States and also the petitioning of the State Legisland Upon the Control of the Several States so as to

and the organization of societies throughout the New England States; and also the petitioning of the State Legislatures to amend the constitutions of the several States so as to give to women the elective franchise.

Whereas, Within the last twenty years many of the laws in relation to the rights of property of married women have been revised, and some amelioration been effected of those relating to the mother's right to her children, and certain social rights and privileges, heretofore withheld, have been gained; therefore,

Resolved, That it becomes the imperative duty of women to claim the sufrage that all these amendments may become permanent, for until the woman has the right of representation her rights are held by an insecure tenure.

Resolved, That in prosecuting the work for woman suffrage we propose the formation of no new political party but we carriestly recommend to all who desire its success to carefully discriminate, when easing their voices, between its friends and its opponents, and so to use the balance of power to the party of the preferment, and so to use the balance of power to the cleary of all we earnestly commend this movement to be on more powerful and to public morality than the eafranchisement of women.

The resolutions were laid on the table, to be taken

tion.

Rev. David A. Wason, of Watertown, was then introduced, and spoke briefly: after which the irrepressible Abby Kelly Foster, of Worcester, gained the floor. She gave out the theory that the indux of foreigners has delayed the coming of universal suffrage, but she thought another generation would remedy it, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was of the same opinion.

frage, but she thought another generation would remedy it, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was of the same opinion.

Pratt—not George—but "Daniel Pratt, the Great American Traveller," then gained the floor in spite of opposition, and read amid much laughter a nonsensical memorial which he declared his intention to forward to Congress. When he had finished a letter was read from Judge Godfrey, of Bangor, Me., in which he expressed his belief that the States have the right to endow women with the right of gulfrage, and that it is not necessary to obtain a constitutional amendment. The following letter was also read from George William Curtis, of New York:—

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. J. Nov. 18, 1538. 1

MY DRAB MRS, SEVERANCE—I was sincerely glad to hear of the proposed Suffrage Convention, and I am very sorry that I cannot attend its meetings. The names of those who sign the call are the evidence both of the rapidity and the kind of progress that the good cause is making.

John Bright says that when he brought forward in Parliament the question of the Game laws there was "a Hitle litter" from the opposite side of the House. That "little titter" from the opposite side of the House. That "little titter" of deep many than a sungry sneer, it has been equally abortive.

The cause in which you have been so long and so warmly interested has passed the period of little titter opposition, and has taken its place among the grave questions of the time. Reason, logic and common tense are all upon its side; and there seems to me to be no adverse argument whatever, the question is not whether women will do this or that, but whether they shall have liberty of choice.

The man who talks about "the sphere of women" as a real there seems to me to be no adverse argument whatever, the question is not whether women will do this or that, but whether they shall have liberty of choice.

The man who talks about "the sphere of women was a real there seems to me to be no adverse argument whatever. The understakes to prove to me that wome

The Committee on the Constitution then submitted the following report:—

1. Believing in the natural equality of the two series and that women ought to enjoy the same legal rights and privileges as men, and that as long as women are desied the elective franchies they suffer a great wrong and society a deep and incalculable figure, the undersigned agree to unite in an association to be called "The New England Woman Suffrage Association."

Association of this association shall be to procure the right of suffrage for women and to effect such changes in the laws as shall place women in all respects on an equal legal forcing with men.

2. The officers of the society shall be a President, thirteen Vice Presidents, a Transmer, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary and an Executive Committee of Interparama, busides the President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be

others shall be chosen in their places.

4. Any person may be a member of the association upon the payment of an annual contribution, or a life member by the payment of twenty dollars.

5. The President shall preside at all meetings of the society, or in his or her absence the senior Vice President.

6. The Treasurer shall collect and take charge of funds, make all payments, keep regular accounts, to be audited by the Executive Committee.

7. The Recording Secretary shall keep the records and the

the association, may elect honorary members, call meet of the society, prepare petitions to the Legislature, issue p leations and employ lecturers and agents, and take any may were they may think it to forward the objects of the ac-liation, and fill all vacancies that occur prior to the am

new association, the following were elected as officers:—

President—Julia Ward Howe, of Boston.

Vice Presidents—William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; Pauline Wright Davis, of Providence, R. I.;

James Freeman Clarke, of Boston; Sarah Shaw Russell, of Boston; John Naeal, of Portland; Lucy Godard, of Boston; Samuel E. Sewall, of Melrose Lydia N. Emerson, of Concord, Mass.; Isabella A. Hooker, of Hartford; Harriett K. Hunt, of Boston; James Hutchinson, of West Randolph, Vt.;

Mrs. White, of Concord, N. H.; Louisa M. Alooth, of Concord, Mass, and John G. Whittier, of Asbury.

Corresponding Secretary—Sarah Clark, of Boston.

Recording Secretary—Charles H. Whipple, of Boston.

Recording Secretary—Charles H. Whipple, of Boston.

Treasurer—Ebenezer Draper, of Boston.

Dr. Blackwell, of New York, after a brief recess of proceedings, addressed the Couvention at some length upon the burdens of women and the injustice of the American people in withholding the right of ballot from them. To establish a true republic the anstocracy of sex should be wiped out, and those in political power who oppose the movement will soon be crushed to powder. The republican party is now in power, but the future party, and the one which will shape the destinies of the country, is the one which is now forming with universal suffrage for its watchword. A suffrage of men alone will never work well; for it excludes two-thirds of the moral, Christian and temperate element of the country. In concluding the doctor said that he and his wife, Lucy Stone, had prepared the following, but he had no idea the Convention would adopt it:—

We, the undersigned, voters and cliziens of Massachusetts

Would adopt it:—
We, the undersigned, voters and citizens of Massachusetts hereby enter into league and covenant with each other to make the enfranchisement of women the cardinal basis of our future political action in all elections for State, county and town officers, as follows:—
First—We will make the establishment of a republican form of government in this State paramount to any and all other political issues.

Second—Will not vote for any candidate for any State, county or town office who has not given a public pledge to use his utmost endeavor, if elected, in layor of extensing suffrage to women in Massachusetts, on the same terms and qualifications as are prescribed for men.

Third—We will vote for any candidate who has given suchpublic pledge in preference to any or all who have not done so.

public pledge in preference to any or all who have not done for the previous to each election in our respective voting precincts we will address to each candidate a letter of inquiry as to his views and purposes in reference to the extension of suffrage to women, and in case of refusal to give an allirmative onawer we will use every honorable effort to defeat him. Fighther when no candidate is found willing to pledge nimsoit to favor suffrage for women we will put in nomination a candidate committed in its favor.

Sixth—We will vote for any candidate who is a member of this league in preference to any other, and will work together as a political unit in order to obtain and use the balance of power to effect the enfranchisement of women in the State of Massachusetts.

This, Dr. Blackwell argued, was the only way they

power to effect the enfranchisement of women in the State of Massachusetts.

This, Dr. Elackwell argued, was the only way they could be successful, and he hoped the Convention would approve of such a course.

Mrs. Rev. Olymphia Brown followed the Doctor in a long and strong argument in favor of active and immediate work instead of further organization. They should organize and have a definite plan of action, and then thousands will join their ranks and their object will at once be secured. She approved of the plan of Dr. Blackweil, and hoped every town in the State would be canvassed during the coming winter, and she would trust in the good sense of the men composing the next Legislature to see that justice is done. If the present dominant party failed to do it there would, she claimed, be another political party which would honor itself and gain perpetual power by enfranchising women, and unless she was greatly mistaken, the women of the country will take part in the next Presidential election.

After the cloquent female divine had concluded there came upon the platform a lunatic named Barnes, who believed that he had the fiely Ghost within him, and after him came Mrs. English, of Hartford, and Miss Phelps, both of whom contended earnesity for suffrage. S. S. Foster also made another argument, in which he urged prompt action, a liberal contribution of funds from those interested in the movement and a general circulation of petitions in the various New England States. Miss Lucy Stone also urged the audience to come down liberally with the stamps, and then took a hat and pushed her way through the crowded hall to gather up the offerings of those who were willing to give substantial support towards the cause.

William Lloyd Garrison being observed, lond calls were made for him, and he promptly responded. He said that for years he had been a woman's rights man, and he regarded this movement as one of the most, sublime ever launched upon the community, and the progress of the cause would be its own vindication. The

vanced to a Herald reporter a day or two since, and added that when this matter was settled and every black man in the United States had the ballot he would always advocate and vote for the cause which this Convention seeks to promote. He believed that the cause was destined to succeed, and that there would be an overwhelming majority found everywhere in favor of it.

Mrs. Kingsbury, of Vineland, N. J., one of those whose vote was not counted at the late election, followed briefly in a description of her experience there on election day. Abby Kelly Foster also addressed the Convention again, and then the meeting took another recess.

Upon reassembling there was an increased attendance, every portion of the hall being crowded to its fullest capacity. The resolutions which were offered in the earlier part of the convention were read again and considered by the convention. The speakers, however, did not confine themselves strictly to the resolutions, but discussed the general subject of woman suffrage in its various aspects.

Mrs. Mercy B. Jackson, a practising physician in Boston, was the first to take the platform. She made a brief but very comprehensive appeal for the rights of her sex, asking only for themselves nothing but what they were willing to concede to others.

William Lloyd Garrison, in obedience to calls, made another speech, in which he readirmed his opinion that there was no doubt that America would be just in this matter and that their cause would ultimately be successful. Miss Lucy Stone also reiterated the wees of her sex and urged prompt and everlasting agitation until their rights were secured. Fred Douglass also made an additional speech; also Mrs. Chaplain Gibson, late of the army.

Mr. Garrison then offered a resolution sending greeting to England for the auspiciousness of the cause on the other side of the Athantic, which was unanimously adopted.

The question of adopting the resolutions reported above then came up, and fred Douglass objected to the fourth one, on the ground that the claim

mount.

In the midst of the wrangle Abby Foster moved to lay the troublesome resolution on the table, and persisted in adhering to her motion in spite of coaxing to withdraw it. The motion was voted down, however, and various amendments were offered; but the irrepressible Lucy-Stone opposed them all, and was backed up by numerous others of her sex with equal spite and eloquence, and some of them did not exhibit the best of temper towards the cruel men who opposed them. As the discussion progressed Fred Douglass sandwiched himself in alternately to assert the more vital importance of negro suffrage first for a certainty and then female surrage afterwards, if possible, having full confidence, however, that the latter boon would eventually be secured. When he would finish up Lucy would invariably seek to demoitsh his arguments, and thus matters went on in the most interesting and spicy manner until about midnight, when the upshot of the whole was the adoption of the resolutious precisely as given above, and the whole series may be regarded as the index or declaration of principles of the great number of men and women engaged in this rapidly growing movement. The convention dissolved amid much enthusiasm, notwithstanding the disruption finmediately preceding, and the leaders separated with a resh vigor and with a determination to agitate and agitate until their coveted desire ripens into an actual fact.

THE ARREST OF PAUL P. BRENNAN.—The cause of Dr. Brennan's arrest was a complaint alleging that he committed an outrage upon Mary Ann Shenan, a young woman of New Haven, overpowering her by the use of chioroform. The girl gave birth to a child and died Sunday night. She never exposed Frednan, through fear of him, until her final illness, when steps were taken for his arrest. As the case stands conviction is doubtful. Brennan was taken before the City Court in New Haven yesterday, and an adjournment obtained for two weeks, bonds being retained at \$10,000, as agreed upon the day before, when the amount was furnished by C. W. Bradiey and, William Goodyear. The amount of bond was deemed excessive, and was to be brought before Judge Phelps, of the Superior Court. D. E. Wright appeared as counsel for Brennan. "Tryord Courant, Nov. 13.